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I next visited Glazier Lake, the foot of which is 9 miles from Connors, New Brunswick, and, with Dr. Nichols, decided that this point would be better for our camp than the head of the lake as first proposed, as the lumber for a small isolation building must be hauled from Connors, and the expenses of detention would otherwise be less at this point.

An arrangement was made to board the lumbermen passing, at 75 cents per day, and instructions have been given to hold such persons long enough for an antiseptic bath, to disinfect the clothing with formaldehyde (sprinkling and folding), and to vaccinate those not already protected. Any persons sick with smallpox are to be isolated in the building erected for the purpose.

Circulars were to be issued by the Maine and New Brunswick authorities notifying all persons in lumber camps of the necessity of complying with the above procedures, and as the Glazier Lake camp was to be on New Brunswick territory, I requested Dr. Fisher to appoint the inspector and helpers at the camp as officials (without pay) under the Canadian health laws, though it seems quite probable that no such authority will be necessary. It was, however, considered advisable to provide for an emergency.

I returned to Ashland on the 26th ultimo, hoping to make the nominations from that point, but finding there would be further delay, I telegraphed to the Bureau recommending that the nominations be made from Portland.

It is probable that an inspector will soon be needed at Jackman, as noted in my telegram of the 27th, and as this is authorized by Bureau telegram of the 19th ultimo, I will nominate some one for the purpose when called upon to do so by the State board.

Respectfully,

P. C. KALLOCH, *Surgeon*.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Report from Rock Springs, Wyoming—Smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.*

FEBRUARY 23, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Rock Springs has been suffering from an epidemic of smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever for some months past, which is indicated by the circular I herewith inclose.

My appointment as county health officer took effect December 26, 1902. At this time I am pleased to report to you that we have but one case of smallpox, which belongs to the "nonvaccine" and "not afraid" class, and is now serving his sentence in the pest house.

At present we are entirely rid of diphtheria and to the best of my knowledge and belief have only two cases of scarlet fever. At the time of my appointment there were seventeen cases of smallpox and

about the same number of scarlet fever and diphtheria, saying nothing of the numerous cases that had existed prior to that and had either died or got well.

I put on the necessary police to quarantine, isolate, and disinfect all business houses and public places of whatsoever character, in addition to the vaccination of all school children and the public in general that had not been vaccinated or had the smallpox.

In addition to the above results, we have rid the city of a lot of worthless curs and cats which were continually carrying these diseases from house to house.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. HARVEY REED,  
*County and City Health Officer.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

*Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.*

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 17,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever and 1 from tuberculosis reported.

GEORGIA—*Augusta*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 42,441. Total number of deaths, 52, including 5 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria*.—Month of February, 1903. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 61, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Jeffersonville*.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 10,774. Total number of deaths, 37, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1903. Total number of deaths, 19, including 5 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Burlington*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

*Des Moines*.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from tuberculosis reported.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 124,331. Total number of deaths, 192, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 23 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 28, 1903, from 68 observers, indicate that measles, phthisis pulmonalis, erysipelas, intermittent fever, and diphtheria were more prevalent, and inflammation of kidney and enteric fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week.